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TWO CENTS.

DISTRICT CHARITIES

Proposed Settlement of the Question by the Committee.

CHANGE IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL

Lump Sum to Be Expended by the Commissioners.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS

The House committee on appropriations today reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill, with a proposed settlement of the vexed question of how to provide for charities. The committee's solution of the problem presented by the recommittal of the bill by the House was to strike out all provisions for charities as included in the original bill, and submit the following:

"For the relief and care of the poor and destitute, and for such charitable and reformatory work, and such care and medical and surgical treatment of poor and destitute patients in the District of Columbia as have been heretofore usually provided for by direct appropriations to private institutions, and as the District Commissioners may deem recessary, the sum of \$94,-700, to be expended under the direction of said Commissioners, either under contract with responsible and competent persons or institutions or by employing for the purpose the public institutions or agencies of said District, where practicable: Provided, That no such contract shall extend beyond the 30th day of June, 1897, and that no payment shall be made under any such contract except for service actually rendered, for which compensation shall be provided for in said contract; and that said Commissioners shall report to Congress on or before the first Monday of December in each year a detailed statement of their expenditures theretofore made under this appropriation, and of all contracts made by them hereunder, giving the names of the persons and institutions contracted with, and stating what further expenditures will be required thereunder: And provided fur-ther. That no part of the money herein apther. That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be paid for the purpose of maintaining or aiding, by payment for services or expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

For municipal lodging house and wood

and stone yard, \$4,000.

For the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, maintenance, \$20,000. Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.—For subsistence, \$22,500.

For salaries and compensation of the sur-geon-in-chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watch-men and laborers, \$16,000. For rent of hospital buildings and grounds,

\$4,000.
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forsupplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture and other absolutey necessary expenses, \$11,500; in all, \$54,000. Reform School for Girls.—For superintendent, \$1,000; matron, \$200; two teachers at \$180 each; overseer, \$720; engineer, \$480; night watchman, \$365; laborer, \$300; in all,

For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, freight, furniture, beds, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, horses, stationery, vehicles, harness, cows, stables, sheds, fences, repairs and other necessary

items, \$5,500; in all, \$9,925. Industrial Home School.—For maintenance, including repairs, \$9,900. Provided. That before this appropriation shall be-come available the board of managers of said Industrial Home School shall transfer the control and management of said institution, with all its right, title and interest in and to the same, to the board of chil-dren's guardians, who shall thereafter control and manage said institution as an in-dustrial home school and for such other child-caring work as shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, drawing moneys for supplies and maintenance of said institution by requisi-tion upon said Commissioners and paying over all income of said institution to the said Commissioners. Said transfer shall include a surrender of the charter and corporate franchise of said institution, and the filing of an irrevocable release and surrender of all control of the same with the said District Commissioners.

Board of children's guardians.—For the board of children's guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including salary of agent, not to exceed \$1,600, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, \$4,000. For care of feeble-minded children; care

of children under three years of age, white and colored; board and care of all children over three years of age, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place The bill will be called up for considera

THE BATTLE SHIP INDIANA.

Not Enough Water to Float Her Out of the Dock.

The battle ship Indiana is still in the dry dock at Port Royal, though it was expected that she would come out yesterday. All it structions. necessary arrangements were made to that end, but there was not enough water over the sill of the dock to permit the big ship to float out. This low water is said to be attributable to the prevalence of unusually strong and constant northwesterly winds. blowing the water out of the harbor. It is hoped that in the course of a day or two. with the increasing tide, the Indiana may come out easily. To prevent the settlement of the ship upon the blocks under her bottom, fifteen feet of water have been let into the dock, not enough to float the ship off the blocks, but sufficient to relieve greatly the pressure upon them. Naval Constructor Taylor has just returned to Washington from Port Royal, and he says that the ship was admirably handled in the docking. Her bottom was found to be in excellent condition, without signs of bruises, although she has touched slightly on the mud since she was last docked. Beyond some dents around

Personal Mention.

the bow, caused by knocking against the anchors, he says, the ship's skin is without

Maj. E. A. Koerper, medical department, is in the city on leave of absence from his post, Willett's Point, N. Y. He is at 2024 Hillyer place.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, jr., fifth cavalry, has been granted leave of absence for one month on account of illness. Pay Inspector G. W. Beaman, who is on waiting orders, is at 2031 I street. Leut. C. V. Gridley of the navy is in the city on leave.

A Medal of Honor.

A medal of honor has been awarded James K. Merrifield, late corporal of company C, eighty-eighth Illinois volunteer inaction at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. He captured two battle flags from the enemy, and feturned with them to his own lines.

ery Fark the race horses Addie Buchanan, Leavitt and Dan Huger, the latter a valuable colt by Simple Simon, came in collision, and the three were seriously injured. One colored exercise boy received fatal injuries.

A Bitterness Between the Friends of the Two Men in Kentucky.

The Story of How the Governor of the Blue Grass State Joined

the A. P. A. "Representative Hunter would have been United States Senator had it not been for

Governor Bradley, and Governor Bradley would have had the delegation of Kentucky to the national convention had it not been for Representative Hunter," is what a prominent Kentucky politician said to a Star reporter. He knew what he was talking about and in a few words explained the situation in the blue grass state. Since the senatorial fight, it is said, there

has been the bitterest feeling between the friends of Hunter and Bradley, and the Hunter men have come out on top. They joined forces with the McKinley sentiment and will control the state convention. Mcand will control the state convention. Mc-Kinley will get the delegates and a Hunter man will become state chairman. Hunter men will also get whatever else in the way of honorary offices there is to be given out. "Bradley's influence is crushed," is the way it is sized up among the Kentucky politicians here.

Alliance With the A. P. A.

Governor Bradley's open alliance with the A. P. A. is regarded here as a bad break. and the talk which has been indulged in over it has brought out a story of sharp politics which is variously commented on. "It was something like this," said a gentleman talking about it. "The republicans knew that they would have a hard fight in Kentucky to elect Bradley, and they considered many projects to help him along. They found out that he was somewhat in love with the principles of the A. P. A., and after a consultation with some of the A. P. A. leaders, it was agreed that if Governor Bradley should secretly join the order he would be given its support. He did join it shortly before the election, but the fact did snortly before the election, but the fact did not become known. The A. P. A. people voted for Bradley and have since claimed that they elected him. It can easily be seen how he could have been benefited. He join-ed the order secretly and the fact was secretly circulated, so as to catch only A. P. A. votes and not raise opposition from other quarters. It was a shrewd game, but wil! draw the line in Kentucky from now

As to a Complimentary Vote. It is doubtful now, it is said, if Bradley will get instructions for even a complimentary vote from the state. He may get instructions as second choice, but there is a doubt about this. If the Hunter men allow their feelings to have full sway, they will not permit anything for Bradley. The de-sire for harmony, it is asserted, may induce them to dole out some complimentary phrases for the Kentucky governor when the platform is written.

the platform is written. A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Senate Flag Man Has a Bad Columbus Lynch of West Virginia, an Senate, a part of whose duty it is to hoist the flag that floats over the chamber while the Senate is in session, met with a painful accident shortly after noon today, as he was returning from the roof after raising the flag. He slipped as he was descending the steps leading from the roof to the loft and fell, striking heavily on his back, near the base of the spin The shock caused a temporary paralysis of the legs, and Mr. Lynch was removed in a carriage to his home. He is forty-five years of age and has a family. Later in the day he recovered somewhat from the

shock, and his injuries promised to slighter than they first appeared to be. AN ALLEGED COMPROMISE

Reported Result of the Meeting of Ballington Booth and His Sister. LONDON, April 8.-The Evening News this afternoon says that it learns on the highest authority that the recent meeting between Ballington Booth and his sister Mrs. Booth-Tucker, resulted in a compro-mise by which the "volunteers" will continue as a distinct body for special work among the rich, with Gen. Bootn nominally in supreme command and with Ballington

This, the News says, it is believed will obviate the difficulty which has arisen in regard to the funds.

force.

FIELD CLEAR FOR WELLINGTON. Gary to Withdraw From the Republi-

can National Committee. BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.-It is announced by the friends of James A. Gary, the present member from Maryland of the republican national committee, that he will decline a re-election to that office. That leaves the field clear for Senator-elect Wellington, and there seems but little doubt that he will be selected for the place.

Mr. Gary will, however, in all probability go as a delegate-at-large to the national convention. Mr. Gary's withdrawal as a candidate for a place on the national comcugh understanding between himself and Mr. Wellington, and it is generally believed that the Maryland delegation to St. Louis will vote as a unit, its vote on the first ba lot going to Governor Lowndes, after which it will go to McKinley, for whom every county convention thus far held has given

POSTPONED TO THE 14TH.

The Habeas Corpus Case of Lacey at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.-The habeas corpus case of Lacey, who was arrested at St. Asaph's race track for violating the Maupin anti-gambling law, has been postponed until Tuesday, the 14th, by the court of appeals. Attorney General Scott and Leenard Marbury of Alexandria will argue the case for the commonwealth, and Ed. mend Burke, S. G. Brent and R. Walton Moore for the prisoner. Tre defense also has retained the services of a prominent New York lawyer whose na held. The case is a test one. se name is with-

GREENWAY GOES TO OTTAWA.

Important Conference on the Catholic Schools Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 8.-Premier Greenway left suddenly for Ottawa yesterday. He would not say what was the object of his trip, but it is learned that he has gone at the earnest solicitation of Sir Charles Tupper and the dominion government to have a further consultation on the parochial school question.

It is believed the deminion government, finding it impossible to pass the remedial measure, will modify its proposition.

Archbishop Langevin, head of the Roman
Catholic Church in this country, has also
left for Ottawa. It is said from there he will proceed to Rome to consult with the pope.

Stable Boy Fatally Hurt. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.-While taking exercise early this morning at Montgomery Park the race horses Addle Buchanan

BRADLEY AND HUNTER MOVING ON DONGOLA

Maturing Preparations for the Soudan Campaign.

ANXIETY AT CAIRO OVER THE ADVANCE

The Khalifa to Raise an Army of Fifty Thousand Men.

WILL "RESIST TO THE DEATH"

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) CAIRO, Egypt, April 8.-Each additional udget of news from the front increases the anxiety here in unofficial circles as to the fate of the vanguard of the Anglo-Egyptian forces operating up the Nile as a preliminary to the advance in force upon Dongola, for which troops are being rapidly

concentrated at Wady-Halfa. The news of the movement southward of the troops has spread with that wonderful rapidity which has frequently been noticed as one of the features of campaigning in the Soudan. While the British intelligence department experiences the greatest difficulty in obtaining information regarding the movements of the dervishes, the latter, apparently having spies in all quarters. succeed in transmitting important news with lightning-like rapidity from one part of the country to the other. Thus, in some mysterious manner, the news of the Anglo-Egyptian advance has been communicated to the most distant quarters of the Mohammedas world, and the departure of pilgrims for Mecca has been suspended, which means that the khalifa is calling upon his war-riors to muster to the standard, and that the jehad (holy war) which he recently proclaimed against Egypt is to be pushed with all the desperate energy of the dervish

Preparing for the War.

The khalifa has decreed that the tribes immediately collect and forward to Omdurman a heavy war tax, that the pick of the warriors be hurried to that camp and that all preparations be made for a long cam-

He expects, it is currently reported, to muster an army of 50,000 men, composed of the best fighting men of the Soudan, at Omdurman by September, when the Anglo-Egyptian advance will be met by the khaiifa in person. The latter has recalled the dervish armies from Fashoda and

Darfur.
The khalifa, writing to the sheik of As-The khalifa, writing to the shelk of Assouan under date of December last, said that he was always ready to submit to the authority of the Khedive of Egypt as the representative of the sultan, but that he would "resist to the death any expedition coming from Egypt so long as the British occupy the country."

The khalifa concluded:

"I am aware that the British desire to have me assassinated, but I have taken

have me assassinated, but I have taken precautions that none of the European prisoners shall survive my murder

The Base of Operations.

Though Wady-Halfa is really the base of the Anglo-Egyptian operations, Akasheh, a place of little importance, about ninety miles south of Wady-Halfa, is the present base of operations. It is to that point that the light railroad is being pushed for the conveyance of men, supplies, &c., and there, it is believed, the first fighting will occur. for telegraphic communication with the vanguard occupying Akasheh has already been twice cut off and the dervishes are believed to be gathering in force in the vicinity of that place. Hence the anxiety

Akasheh was occupied by a small column of troops, under Major Collinson, without opposition, on March 20, and from that time on reinforcements and stores have been pushed forward by rail where possible and by river boats when the railroad could not be used. Akasheh is now being strong-ly fortified.

The British troops which will take part in the advance on Dongola will, it is expected, number about 5,000 men, and, in addition, there will be about 15,000 Egyptian troops, led by and trained by British offi-

Advance on Bongola.

Some prophets say that the advance on Dongola will begin when 10,000 men are concentrated at Akasheh, but if this is the case, according to general belief here, there will be another terrible disaster similar to that of 1883, when Hicks Pasha, at the head of about 11,000 Egyptian troops, was decoyed into a defile and attacked by overwhelming numbers. They formed squares and fought bravely to the last, but were massacred to a man, and the Mahdists are now partly equipped with the rifles and guns which then fell into their hands. The work of dispatching troops to the front is carried on in the most admirable manner, with the greatest case and regu-larity and without a ritch of any kind. The work of Gordon Bey, who, in charge of the citadel, had the furnishing, equipping and transporting of these troops, has been greatly commended. The employes of the citadel have been working night and day since military operations were decided upon, and have turned out, for instance, over seven thousand pack-saddles for can

els up to date.

Major H. A. Macdonald will shortly relieve Colonel Hunter of the command of Akasheh, in order that the latter may return to Wady-Halfa for a short time.

Transportation Up the Nile. Some idea of the neat manner in which troops and supplies are being sent southward can be gathered from the statement that Messrs. Cook, who have contracted to do this work, recently conveyed 2,500 men. fully armed and equipped, by steamers and barges, from Balliana to Assouan, a distance of 300 miles, between 4 o'clock on Saurday afternoon and 6 o'clock the next

Monday morning. A strong volunteer camel corps is being formed from among recruits picked up from the tribes of friendly Shekehs, and it will prove a very valuable body for scout-

ing purposes. The steamer steamers used in the military transportation service on the Nile are all stern wheelers, similar to those in use in inland rivers in the United States and South and Central America. They tow long strings of barges, are in many cases protected by iron plates and are always escorted by

The camel corps at Wady-Halfa is now over 1,000 strong, and there is a strong force of cavalry and artillery at the same

Scouting is being carried on night and day about Akasheh and other threatened places, and the intelligence department is kept busy sending out spies and receiving the incoming reports from these val-uable agents of a campaigning force in the Soudan.

Some Soudan Distances.

The distance up the Nile via Sarras and Ginnis to Hanneck, near the Third Cataract, is about 180 miles, and from Hanneck past Old and New Dongola to Debbeh (Dongola) is about 120 miles more, say 300 miles in all.

In all.

Berber, by the desert route, is about 200 miles from Debbeh, and from Berber to Khartoum, near Omdurman, is about 200 miles more, so, if Khartoum is really the objective point of the Anglo-Egyptian advence, there are 700 miles of hard travel and harder fighting to be overcome before and harder fighting to be overcome before turn.

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received for redetion today, \$263,689. Government receipts and harder fighting to be overcome before \$413,112; miscellaneous, \$19,177.

the unfortunate Gordon's old headquarters are reached.

Kassala Not Evacuated. LONDON, April 8.-A special dispatch received here from Rome says that Kasreported, but that Col. Stevani's column has been withdrawn in order to decrease the number of mouths to be fed, and in view of the fact that the ordinary garri-son of that place is now considered strong enough to defend it.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Matters Considered and Acted On by the House Committee.

Racing Bill to Be Favorably Reported-Action Deferred on the Increased Liquor License.

The House District committee at its meeting this morning directed Mr. Odell of New York to make a favorable report on the racing bill, and to include amendments which will make the law more stringent than the New York racing law, and which will absolutely prevent gambling. Mr. Odell expects to have the bill in shape to

call up on the next District day. The opponents of the racing bill continue to make an active campaign against it. Renewed protests were laid before the committee today from the Methodist clergymen and the Washington presbytery, and Mr. S. W. Woodward sent a telegram to the committee urging that the present law in

the District should not be changed. The bill to increase the liquor license in the District to \$800 was called up in committee, but action upon it was deferred un-

til the next meeting. The committee decided to postpone action on the telephone bills until after the consideration of the general subway bill recommended by the Commissioners. A special meeting of the committee will be called at an early day to consider the subway bill. The committee favorably reported the bill relating to arrears of taxes and tax sales. This is a lengthy measure prepared by the Commissioners and provides regulations for the sale of property in arrears for taxes.

The committee also favorably reported the bill authorizing the redemption of tax sale certificates issued by the givernment of the District, which have become invalid by the neglect of the District to cause a report of the sale to be recorded. A fa vorable report was ordered on the bill to relieve Anton Gloetzner from the operation of the law relating to alien ownership of land in the District. Also a favorable report on the bill to reg-

Against the National University. Senator Walthall today presented the minority report of the committee to establish the University of the United States

ulate the sale of unclaimed freight and

on the bill to create a national university adverse to its passage.

To Lay Gas Pipes. Senator Gorman today, for Senator Gib-

To Collect Criminal Statistics.

Senator Pettigrew today offered an different light?" amendment to the sundry civil bill appro priating \$5,000 to collect statistics in relation to criminals and paupers, the feebleminded, deaf, dumb and blind, and to investigate the causes of criminality and pauperism from a statistical point of under the direction of the bureau of education.

Library Bill Conferees.

Speaker Reed has appointed Messrs. Powers, Milner and Babcock conferees on the public library bill

Modern Motive Power. Mr. Miles has introduced a resolution in

the House providing that the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway of the District of Columbia, the Belt Railway Company and the Maryland and Washington Railway Company be respectively authorized to equip their respective lines, or any part thereof, now located and constructed or which may hereafter be located and constructed within the limits of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, with such pneumatic or other modern motive power as said railway companies, respectively, may deem best: Provided, That such motive power shall first be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: And provided further, That horses and overhead wires shall not be used, and that said Commissioners are hereby authorized to grant a permit or permits for the adoption by said railway companies or any one of them of such means of propulsion of its cars as said Commissioners may approve. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal

Home for Colored People

Senator Pritchard has presented a petition signed by residents of North Carolina, praying for the passage of Senate bill 886, to erect the National Memorial Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People.

Executive Clemency.

The President has granted a pardon to Jose Almendaris, convicted in New Mexico of adultery, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and David L. Driver, convicted in Arkansas of Illicit distilling, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He has denied a pardon in the case of Marshall Jewett, convicted in Connecticut of embezzling post office funds. In his indorsement the President says: "The facts connected with the crime of this prisoner are not before me, and inasmuch as his offense was the embezzling of letters intrusted to him as an employ in the postal service, no sufficient reason is presented why he should be pardoned. These crimes are too common, and it seems to me they cannot be lightly condoned without serious impairment of the publi

Act Approved. The President has approved the act to

confirm certain cash entries of offered lands. The act to authorize the leasing of lands for educational purposes in Arizona has become a law without the President's approval.

Commander O'Neil Reports.

Commander Charles O'Neil reported a the Washington navy yard this morning for duty as superintendent of the gun factory. He has just returned from the European station, where he had command of the cruiser Marblehead.

Going to Mexico. Senators Cameron and Blackburn have

recently planned to take a trip to Mexico with their families as soon as the business same course and as nearly as possible of the Senate is in such condition as to of the Senate is in such condition as to permit their departure. It is their design to visit Minister Ransom before their re-

National bank notes received for redemption today, \$263,689. Government receipts:

BUT ONE CANDIDATE

sala has not been evacuated, as previously A Republican Opinion as to the Democratic Nomination.

CLEVELAND NOT AGAINST A THIRD TERM

Much Depends on the St. Louis Convention's Action.

HARMONIOUS OR NOT

A distinguished republican politician in liscussing Mr. Carlisle's letter with a representative of The Star said today: "That is as definite an expression on he subject of the Chicago nomination as was reasonably to be expected. This is not the time for a definite expression by any man whose name is worthy to be con-

nected with that nomination."

"Why?" was asked. "Because the democratic campaign, if there is to be one for that honor, will not really begin until after the St. Louis convention. So far as the democracy is conerned, everything depends on what we do at St. Louis. If our platform is wisely written and our candidate wisely chosen, and the response from both east and west shows republican indorsement of the acion taken, it will be very difficult for the emocracy to persuade any of its more eminent leaders to submit their names at Chicago. Those men will feel then even more certain than they now do that the jig is up with them for this year, and they will shrink from heading a ticket so well assured of overwhelming defeat. But if, on the other hand, we are not conspicu-orsiy successful at St. Louis; if our platform causes complaint and the serious threat of a bolt, and the fighting over the nomination leaves deep scars and much discontent, then the democrats may pluck up heart and by the time of the holding

of their convention be in better spirits.
Drafting to secure a candidate may not have to be resorted to. There may even be a scramble for the place."

"Who would be strongest in such circumstances?" "Oh, the democrats have but one man to fit any occasion looking to success. If they are to make a nomination simply for form's sake-simply to give anybody who may desire to vote the democratic ticket an opportunity to do so-they have several men among them, any one of whom would make a very good candidate. But if the unexpected happens between now and the holding of the Chicago convention, where-by hope of democratic success is held out, Mr. Cleveiand will carry off the prize. The names of Carlisle, Olney and all the rest of them will disappear at once, and his name be run up again. That, to me, is

very plain."
"But how about the prejudice against a third term?" "Mr. Cleveland has no prejudice against a third term. He adjusts his views to circumstances. He was on record against a second term quite as strongly as the counson, introduced a bill permitting the Pintsch Compressing Co. to fay pipes in certain streets in this city, similar to that formerly introduced in the House.

Try is against a third term, but that did not prevent him from seeking renomination when the time came. He saw the whole subject then in a different light. And so it will be about a third term if the clouds life. will be about a third term if the clouds lift

"But will the country see the thing in a "That's another matter. I don't think it will. I don't think a third term possible for any man. But Mr. Cleveland's friends regard him as an exception to all rules And I have sometimes thought that he

must be of the same opinion. CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Four Decided and Only One in Favor

of the Contestant. Four contested election cases were decided today by House elections committee No. 3. In only one case was the report adverse to a member now holding the seat. that of Murray agt. Eliot, from the first South Carolina, which is favorable to Murray. The other cases were: Johnson agt. Stokes, seventh South Carolina, in favor of Stokes; Kearby agt. Abbott, fifth Texas in favor of Abbott: Rateliff agt. Williams fifth Mississippi, in favor of Williams, In the last case the contestant did not make

an appearance and minority reports will be filed in all the others. The Murray-Eliot contest was the one over which most difference of opinion arose in the committee. There were four factions in this case, and for a long time an agreement seemed out of the question, so that last week the committee had practically agreed to permit Mr. Eliot to retain his seat. The presence of one member who was absent from the meeting last week turned the scale, and by a narrow majority it was decided to seat Murray. Mr. Murray will be the only colored man in this Congress. as he was in the last. He had many friends in the House, and a strong pressure was brought to bear on the committee to seat

WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE.

The Bill Authorizing Leasing of Certain Lands in Arizona a Law.

The act originating in the Senate to authorize the leasing of lands for educational purposes in Arizona became a law today without the President's approval, by the expiration of the ten-day period allowed for his consideration.

This particular measure was really framed to meet certain objections made by the President to an original bill passed by the House January 16 last. That bill was vetoed by the President, but was promptly passed over the veto upon its return to the House. Fending action of a similar nature in the Senate, another bill was drawn up there and passed to meet the President's objections This bill contained a proviso making it unlawful to cut, remove or appropriate any timber from the leased lands, and forbidding the leasing of more than one sec-tion of land to any one person, corporation or association of persons, two matters that the President had in mind when he vetoed the original bill. But the addition of these safeguards did not suffice to secure of these safeguards and not sumee to secure the President's approval for the measure, and it became a law without his signature.

KATAHIDIN AND MASSACHUSETTS. Arrangements Being Made for Their

Acceptance Trial Soon. The official acceptance trial of the battle ship Massachusetts will take place over the Cape Ann course on either the 18th or 20th instant.Word was received at the Navy Department this morning from Cramp & Co. of the complete readiness of the vessel for nspection and trial by the representatives of the government, and it was suggested that the speed trial take place on either of the dates named. Arrangements to carry the suggestion into effect are now being made at the Navy Department. A board to conduct the trial will be detailed in a few days.

The Massachusetts will be tried over the good basis of comparison between the two vessels. The Indiana made a speed of 15.52 knots and won for her builders a premium of \$50,000 As in the case of the Indiana, the contract for the Massachusetts calls for a speed of fifteen knots, with a premium of \$25,000 for each quarter knot in excess of that rate, with corresponding penalties for failure to make the fifteen-knot rate.

TO THE SUPREME COURT TALKING FOR CUBA

Mr. Chapman Will Endeavor to Appeal

Again.

The Other Cases Against Refractor:

Sugar Trust Investigation Witnesses-Court of Appeals.

Mr. Elverton R. Chapman, whose convic

tion several weeks ago of refusing to an-

swer inquiries put to him by the Senate sugar trust investigating committee was yesterday affirmed by the Court of Appeals will, it is stated, endeavor to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. It is regarded as somewhat doubtful whether he can induce that tribunal to grant him an appeal. Such, at least, is the belief of District Attorney Birney, it is said. In criminal cases tried in the District the Court of Appeals, Mr. Birney holds, is the court of last resort. It is generally admitted that in such cases no writ of error lies from the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court, so the government contends, it is understood, that the only possible way in which Mr. Chapman can get to the Supreme Court would be by writ of habeas corpus, or, perhaps, by a writ of certiforari. And it is said that the Supreme Court would be by writed to certiforari. preme Court would merely, in either event, inquire whether the court below, that is, the trial court, had jurisdiction in the mat-ter. If it had, and District Attorney Birney claims, of course, that it had, then the Supreme Court would, it is claimed, re-fuse to interfere in the matter.

Constitutional Question.

But counsel for Mr. Chapman have all along insisted that there is a grave constitutional question at issue in the case, and they will undoubtedly endeavor to secure an appeal on that ground. Speaking of the action of the Court of Appeals yesterday, Mr. Chapman said: "This case is the first to be tried under this law, and its importance to business interests is great. If the law is held to be constitutional, it will put an end to privacy in business. All that will be necessary to pry into a person's or a con-cern's affairs will be for the Senate to say, 'Whereas it is reported, therefore be it re-solved to investigate,' and anybody who does not answer questions will be clapped into jail."

The Other Cases.

It is probable that the question of whether an appeal to the Supreme Court can be had will be finally settled within the next few weeks, and if it is decided adversely to Mr. Chapman, it is said to be the intention of District Attorney Birney to set the remaining cases for an early trial. The re-mainging defendants are Newspaper Corre-spondents Edwards and Shriver, Mr. Macartney, the broker, and Messrs. Havemey-er, Searles and Seymour of the alleged sugar trust. District Attorney Birney is, of course, confident of securing a conviction in every case. The sentence imposed by Judge Cole upon Mr. Chapman was the minimum one, thirty days in jail and a fine of \$100, and it is presumed that no severer sentence will be imposed upon the other defendants, should they be convicted.

The Court's Decision.

As stated in The Star, the opinon of the

Court of Appeals in the case of Mr. Chapman yesterday was written by Mr. Justice Merris. It is quite a voluminous one, and fully discusses the questions raised in the ccurt below, which were reported at length in The Star in its report of the trial. The gist of the opinion of the Court of Appeals is contained in the following words: "The refusal to answer being, therefcre, in its nature a deliberate and willful act, and being denounced by the statute as a misdemeanor, it cannot avail a recusant witness that he may have believed himself to have been only asserting a constitutional right. If he was mistaken in his belief

however honest in a moral sense that belief may have been, and the statute is a valid exercise of the legislative power, it is be-yend question that his mistake will not excuse him for his violation of the law For a mistake the criminal law will not excuse any man, any more than will ignorance of it. Any different theory would be destructive of all the safeguards of society. We find no error committed in the trial of

this case, and we must affirm the judg-ment, and it is so ordered." 'A NEW CONSULATE.

One to Be Established at Alexandretta to Look After Missions.

Senator Sherman, chairman of the commit tee on foreign relations, today gave notice of an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing for the appointment of a consulate, either at Harpoot or Alexandretta, Turkey, and in support of the amendment filed a statement from Secretary Olney. Mr. Olney states that, while the Turkish authorities acquiesced in the establishment of a consulate at Erzenem, they declined to grant an exequatur to the vice consul sent to Harpoot in accordance with the action of Congress at the last session, on the ground that the United States have no commercial interests at the latter place He expresses the fear that a like denial will be encountered this year, and requests that

provision be made for a temporary appointment at Alexandretta. "While," he says, "it is well known that Great Britain has recently obtained an exequatur for a vice consul at Harpoot, it is believed that the opening of a United States consulate there would be useful, nevertheless, in view of the present delay encountered in doing so, and after a further careful consideration of the question I am led to believe that the interests of this country, and its citizens residing in Asia Minor, would be greatly benefited meanwhile by the establishment of a consulate at Alexandretta, on the coast of Syria, where an officer would be most favorably located for looking after the American missions and

schools in that section of the Ottoman em-SENATOR MORGAN BETTER.

He Was Able to Sit Up Awhile This Morning.

Senator Morgan, the announcement of whose serious illness yesterday caused considerable alarm among his friends, was better this morning. It was announced at the Capital that the veteran statesman was able to sit up, and this occasioned a great relief to be felt by all who knew the serious nature of the Senator's ailment. He is afflicted with an inflammation of the liver, and yesterday afternoon his condition was such as to cause alarm to be felt

by those around him. Mr. Morgan is very nearly seventy-two years old, and he has always been a very hard worker. Session after session he has taken an active part in the consideration of all financial and international questions, and the work of the past three years has been a heavy drain upon his energies. This year he devoted himself with characteristic zeal to the Cuban question, and while he was hard at work on that line he was devoting a large part of his time to an unraveling of the intricate finances of the Pacific railroads. Last week he gave notice of a speech to be delivered by him yester-day on this subject, and he was busy in its preparation when he broke down and was forced to take to his bed.

Naval Orders.

The Dolphin left Key West yesterday for Norfolk. The Detroit arrived at Chinkians this morning. The Monadnock has arrived at Mare Island, Cal. The Thetis has saled

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Senator Turpie's Speech on Mr. Call's Joint Resolution.

WOULD SEND A NAVAL FLEET THERE

He Criticises the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) read to the Senate today a petition signed by the mayor and aldermen and many citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., urging that the atrocities against Christians in Turkey had reached such a stage that the United States should effect an alliance with Great Britain and other Christian countries, that the fleet of the combined powers be dispatched to Turkish waters with a view of establishing a protectorate of Christian powers over Armenia, and if need be to take Constantinople. The petition also deprecated the agi-tation between the United States and Great Britain and Venezuela, and urged a speedy settlement

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) gave notice that he would take up the immigration bill on the 16th instant, and Mr. Nelson (Minn.) said e would submit some remarks on that

The bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 monthly to the widow of Major General Charles S. Hamilton.

A Debate on Banking.

Something of a debate on banking came up on Mr. Teller's request that a bill requiring national banks to keep their reserves in their own vaults be referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Teller said there was a congestion of money in the large eastern cities, growing out of the fact that the law permits bankers to keep their reserves in New York city, drawing interest, and thus taking the funds from local use. He regarded this as very detrimental. Last September \$200,000,000 of this outside money was tied up in New York. It tended to increase speculation. He was informed that 75 per cent of these funds were used in stock speculation and not in legitimate business. He urged the finance committee to devise some method of reform.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) agreed with Mr. Teller that a reform was necessary. Since the rational bank law went into force the practice had grown up of having outside banks deposit their reserve funds in the large cities in order to get the interest. It prevented the former reciprocity of interest between the local between the leads. there was a congestion of money in the

vented the former reciprocity of interest between the local borrowers and the local banks. The borrowers now dealt through brokers who dealt with the large cities. Gradually, said Mr. Hoar, we were building the burn the large combinations over the more of the said of the large cities. up two huge combinations—one the money borrowers and the other the money lenders. In case of panic the whole structure would tremble as though a nerve had been touched. In his opinion, the banking law should be amended so as to prevent the payment of interest on reserve deposits in all cases.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance com mittee, said both the Senators were mis-taken, as banks of standing did not pay interest on reserve deposits. Mr. Hoar ireisted that they did, and cited the Boston banks, which, he said, paid 3 per cent on outside deposits. The bill went to the firance committee.

Bills were passed authorizing a bridge across the Chattahoochee river at or near Columbia, Ala.; for the improvement of the roads at Gettysburg National Park. To Send a Fleet to Cuba. Mr. Turple (Ind.) was then recognized in

support of the joint resolution of Mr. Call for the sending of a United States fleet to Cuban waters to protect Americans and to prevent Spanish barbarities. Mr. Turple said this resolution was full of meaning, considering the remarkable change of front of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations (Sherman) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) in their conduct of the Cuban campaign. This resolution proposed to send a United States naval force to Cuba. During the Chilean trouble our fleet was sent to Chile and exercised most salutary influence. And now, on the same errand and with the same pur-pose, a United States fleet should proceed

to Havana.

This resolution was the natural outgrowth of the inertia, inaction and obstruction of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations (Sherman) since he took refuge in the crypt of a conference commit-tee. Mr. Turple severely criticised Mr. Sherman's "abnormal proceedings" in handling the Cuban resolution. He also refer-red to the "jingo jargon" of Mr. Lodge—a gentleman who was able to clothe an ex-

citing question with all the duliness of Kind of Intervention He Wants. Mr. Turple ridiculed the resolutions offered by Mr. Sherman. These had proposed "intervention," but the honorable chairman did not say on which side we would intervene. It was not disclosed by this re-

markable document whether we were to

intervene to restore the grasp of Spain on Cuba, or in behalf of Cuba to throw off exclaimed Mr. Turple, "I am for interven-tion on the side of Cuba, for the sake of freedom and independence, and for no other reason." The Senator said that the great-ness of a question was often obscured by

the indifference of its presentation. Here was a war raging for a year, and yet in the twenty or thirty speeches by Mr. Lodge and a like number by Mr. Sherman before he retired to the cave of Abdalla, all that could be learned were the ejaculations: "There is a war in Cuba," and "Great is the

Cuban question."

Mr. Sherman sat across the aisie, smiling at times, while Mr. Turple proceeded with his vigorous arraignment of the mismanagement of the Cuban resolutions. The Condition Today.

Mr. Turple proceeded to describe the condition of Cuba today. Two-thirds of the Island was within the embrace of the revolution; the other third was debatable ground, where skirmishes and fighting was going on, and he showed in much detail the status of affairs. This, he said, had not even been touched upon by Mr. Sherman,

although of vital consideration.
"That Senator has appeared as afraid as Gen. Weyler to look into this question, to go over the territory. He has not even looked over the fence.

Mr. Turple took up in detail the condi-tices existing in Cuba. He conceded that exact official information was meager. Yet "minute men of the press" mass of general correspondence on the subject established certain general essential principles showing a flagrant condition of war existing. The Senator said he had personally collected data. He had kept taily of raids by the Spaniards on country stores until they ran into scores. He had noted the raids involving attacks on women and children. From this data, he said, he drew the first essential conclusion, that the country store, that type of civilization, was widely established throughout the territory occupied by the insurgents. The existence of the country store meant that there were no bandits and pirates, as charged by Span-ish officials, nor thieves and burgiars; that the debtor and creditor of the store was present; in short, that the reign of justice, the first requisite to social organization

Gen. Weyler's Amnesty. The Senator referred to Gen. Wevler's amnesty offered to priests.

"Gen. Weyler paused in his campaign-Laused not as long as the chairman of the